is clearly present—may be the result of growth hormones that suppress this development. If, then, the "normal" auxin regime were upset on rare occasions by a marked change in environmental conditions, perhaps this potential would be realized and ancestral gene combinations still in the code, but long suppressed, would be re-activated to produce not only elongated, multi-flowered inflorescences but hermaphroditic flowers as well. Even so, it appears that it is only the rare individual that is capable of this kind of response, for this aberrant flowering has been observed only in single individuals—not throughout populations. However, fundamental answers to such questions of cause and effect must await further study, and as a subject for experimental morphogenesis this one would be interesting indeed.

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NOTES AND NEWS

Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link in North Central Idaho.—*Cytisus scoparius* (L.) Link is a very common adventive, that is well established and spreading rapidly in many places on the w. side of the Cascades, from Calif. to B.C. (Hitchcock, et al. 1961. Vascular Plants of the PNW.; Vol. 3). While the shrub is sometimes cultivated east of the Cascades, previous to this report, it was not known as an escape from there. Several large bushes of Scots broom were observed growing in the wild along the St. Joe River road near the Falls Ck. bridge, Shoshone Co., Idaho (*Layser and Phillips 1441,* WS).—Earle F. Layser, Colville Natl. Forest, Colville, Washington 99114 and H. Wayne Phillips, Helena Natl. Forest, Helena, Montana 59601.